

EXCHANGE:  
Closing Quotations:  
T.T. London 2a/113d.  
On Demand 2a/113d.

# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1853)

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Humidity " 55 "

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1918.

大英香港一月廿六日

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### GERMANY'S WAR AIMS.

#### REPLY TO THE ALLIED STATEMENTS.

Count Hertling says Hongkong Must be Given Up!

London, January 25.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that, speaking before the Main Committee of the Reichstag, Count Hertling said the negotiations were slowly progressing at Brestlitovsk. They are extraordinarily difficult, he said, "and the strange messages which the Russians have sent world-wide by wireless have occasioned doubt as to whether the Russians are serious. But I hold fast to the hope that the negotiations will shortly reach a satisfactory conclusion. Our negotiations with the Ukraine representatives are in a favourable position. The Entente having failed to respond to the invitation to participate in the negotiation, we are no longer under any obligation towards them. We have a free hand for separate negotiations with Russia. Nor are we bound regarding the Entente to the general peace proposals submitted to us by the Russian Delegation. Mr. Lloyd George no longer scolds. He seems to wish to prove his power for negotiating which I formerly doubted, but I cannot read in his speech any earnest will for peace, nor any friendly tone towards us. He declares that he never had any intention of annihilating Germany; he even spoke of respect for our political, economic and cultural situation. But he spoke also about pronouncing judgment on criminal Germany, which had committed every possible crime. That is a tone which we cannot acknowledge as containing an earnest desire for peace."

Proceeding, the Chancellor emphasised that Alsace-Lorraine was mainly purely German territory, which, through violence and a violation of justice, was severed from the German Empire. "When we in 1870 demanded the tracts of land wrong from us in a criminal way, it was no conquest of alien territory, but what to-day is called dismemberment. President Wilson demands as his second point, the freedom of the seas. One of our main future demands is complete freedom of navigation in war and peace. There is no difference here between us and President Wilson, but it is eminently important for the future freedom of navigation that England shall relinquish strong fortified points on important international sailing routes like Gibraltar, Malta, Aden, Hongkong and the Falklands. As we have already declared, the idea of restriction of military preparation is quite open to discussion. The financial position of all European countries after the war will probably work most effectively for a satisfactory solution of this question."

### THE RUSSO-GERMAN NEGOTIATIONS.

#### German Threat to Occupy Riga.

London, January 25.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that when the Russian delegates at Brestlitovsk asked the Germans to specify conditions regarding occupied territories, General Hoffmann spread on a war map and drew his finger along a line from the shore of the Gulf of Finland, east of Moon Sound Islands, thence from Walk to Dvinsk and Brestlitovsk.

The Russians thereupon mentioned the southern occupied territories, and General Hoffmann replied that he would speak of these with the Ukrainian Republic.

A Russian delegate queried:—If we do not agree to these conditions?

General Hoffmann replied:—We will occupy Riga within a few weeks.

The Germans announced that the present adjournment was the last to which they would agree.

### THE PORT OF LONDON.

#### Will it be Closed to Shipping?

London, January 25.

A deputation of London M.P.'s is interviewing the Shipping Controller with reference to a report that the Port of London is being closed to merchant shipping.

### THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, January 25.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There was hostile activity in the La Vacquerie and Passchendaele neighbourhoods.

### DEAN HENSON'S CONSECRATION.

London, January 25.

The Bishop of Oxford has withdrawn his protest against Dean Henson's consecration.

### BRITISH COMMERCIAL ATTACHES.

London, January 25.

In the House of Commons, Mr. King suggested that experienced commercial travellers should be appointed Commercial Attaches to the British Embassies.

Mr. Steel Maitland replied that a Select Committee, including business men, was considering the appointments in British Embassies and Legations on the commercial side of the British Diplomatic and Consular Service.

### THE SPANISH SITUATION.

London, January 25.

Reuter's correspondent at Madrid states that the King presided at a meeting of the Council to consider the political situation. The Premier announced fresh disorders at Barcelona, and said the Government were determined to crush agitation.

### FIXED IMPERIAL RATE OF EXCHANGE URGED.

London, January 25.

At the meeting of Barclay's Bank, the Chairman advocated the maintenance of a fixed rate of exchange within the Empire, which would give the Dominions a substantial preference, promote trade and economise the use of gold. The balance of trade could be adjusted by closer administration of inter-imperial finance.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### SEVERE RIOTING IN BERLIN.

#### Mob Demands Peace.

London, January 25.

A message from Amsterdam says an important Dutch learns that there has been severe rioting in Berlin during the past two days. A mob marched through the streets demanding peace.

### LABOUR AND PEACE.

#### A World-wide Movement Begun.

London, January 25.

At the Labour Conference at Nottingham, M. Renaudel, the French delegate, said the presence of Allied Labour representatives was being utilised to promote a general Allied agreement on the lines of the British war aims, with the adherence of Labour in the United States. Having achieved such a unity, the belligerent working classes would then be asked to participate in united action to establish a durable peace and overthrow Imperialist world-wide aims.

### CIVIL WAR IN RUSSIA.

#### Sanguinary Conflicts Reported.

London, January 25.

Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm states that reports of civil war confirm that there were sanguinary conflicts at Viborg between the bourgeois Public Safety Corps and the Red Guards. The latter were victorious after the sailors had been reinforced.

### The Soviets' Congress.

London, January 25.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the opening of the Soviets' Congress at the Tauride Palace has been fixed for to-night.

### A Plot Discovered.

London, January 25.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, writing on the 23rd instant, says the Battalion of Death was arrested yesterday at its barracks and accused of supporting the Right and Social Revolutionary members of the Constituent Assembly in a plot, all the organisers of which were arrested to-day, when numerous bombs, arms and compromising documents were found.

### Bolshevik Autocracy Denounced.

London, January 25.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, writing under date of the 22nd instant, says that eight victims of the shooting on the 18th instant were publicly buried to-day. Thousands of mourners tramped for seven hours in melting snow a distance of fifteen miles to the Preobrazhensky Cemetery. Red coffins exposed the raised faces of the dead. There were many speeches delivered at the graveside, denouncing the Bolshevik autocracy and comparing it with the autocracy of Tsardom.

One of the murderers of M.M. Shingareff and Kokoshkin has been arrested.

### Terrible Panic in Moscow.

London, January 25.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, writing under date of January 24, states that while there was no bloodshed in the capital on Tuesday, thirty people were killed and 200 wounded, including many women and children, in the centre of Moscow. A large Bolshevik procession, with several machine-guns and armoured cars, parties of cavalry, armed Red Guards and Austro-German and Turkish prisoners, arrived at one o'clock in the Theatre Square. Thousands of spectators assembled. When a couple of revolver shots were heard, evidently of a provocative character, a terrible panic ensued, and there was much wild rifle and machine-gun shooting by soldiers of the Red Guards in the procession. The Moscow Soviet affirms that shots were fired against the processionists from the windows of three hotels, on which machine-guns were consequently turned, while armoured cars fired on the Metropole.

### The Congress Meets.

London, January 25.

A message from Petrograd states that the Soviets' Congress opened at Tauride Palace, being attended by 625 delegates. M. Trotsky declared that he was convinced that the Western proletariat would come to the assistance of Russia. The dissolution of the Constituent Assembly was justified, because it aimed at the creation of an Upper Chamber. The Maximalists were fully entitled to substitute a proletarian dictatorship for the general franchise, in the interests of the higher form of social revolution. (Cheers). The Congress elected M. Lenin, M. Trotsky, M. Sridonov, Herr Liebknecht and Herr Adler as honorary Chairmen.

### AUSTRIA'S ATTITUDE TO RUSSIA.

London, January 25.

Count Czernin, the Austrian Foreign Minister, speaking in the Reichsrath, said they had no intention of demanding from Russia a single square metre of territory or a single centime of indemnity.

### THE PALESTINE CAMPAIGN.

London, January 25.

The Gazette published General Allenby's despatch covering the operations from 23 June, 1917, to the fall of Jerusalem. He emphasises the transport difficulties and the water shortages. The routes for transport were extremely limited and practically the whole available transport, including thirty thousand camels, had to be allotted to one portion of the eastern force. It is told how, before the fall of Gaza, the enemy, who was most strongly entrenched, was kept guessing as to the whereabouts of the main attack, namely at Sarepta and Sheba, and therefore a large scale of operations against Gaza was prepared. The despatch shows that it was the most rapid consolidation of the British gains in the passes of the Judean Hills, before the Turks could rally, that ensured the surrender of Jerusalem. The passes are historical for causing the defeat of many previous invading armies.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### ANOTHER GERMAN NAVAL MUTINY.

#### Over Forty Mutineers Killed.

London, January 25.

According to a telegram from Amsterdam, a German naval lieutenant who deserted at Kiel and arrived in Holland, says three weeks ago the crews of mine-sweeping trawlers were badly handled in a fight with the British. They returned to Hamburg and were ordered to resume duty within an hour, whereupon they mutinied. They threw an officer into the water and allowed him to drown. An armed motor launch used its machine-guns against the mutineers, killing 44 and wounding 73. The remainder were court-martialed and heavily sentenced.

### THE SUPREME WAR COUNCIL.

London, January 25.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that General Bliss will represent the American Army on the Supreme War Council at Versailles.

### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

#### GERMAN DESTROYER MINED.

Copenhagen, January 24.

The survivors of a German destroyer state that five destroyers left Heligoland on Sunday. When they had proceeded sixty miles the destroyer A 77 was mined and sunk. Destroyer A 73, which hastened to the rescue was also mined and sank, whereupon the remaining three steamed away to the southward. The whole crew of A 73 perished. An officer and sixteen of the crew of a German destroyer, which was torpedoed or mined, have landed at Honig on the west coast of Jutland in an open boat in which they had been for four days suffering most severely. One is dead.

### THE CABINET AND THE IRISH PROBLEM.

London, January 24.

The Press Bureau states that at the thirty-sixth meeting of the Irish Convention Sir Horace Plunkett read letters from the Premier stating that before the decision by the Convention of certain issues, he and his colleagues would be happy to confer with the leading representatives. The Convention adjourned for the selected members to meet the Cabinet.

### AN APPEAL TO THE PRESS.

London, January 24.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions regarding newspaper attacks on Sir William Robertson and Sir Douglas Haig, Mr. Bonar Law declared that as long as generals and officers hold high positions under the Government it must be assumed that they retain the confidence of the Government. (Cheers). The distinguished instances mentioned were certainly no exception to that rule. Public discussion of questions of strategy and the qualifications of individual officers were most embarrassing to the Government with whom the responsibility for these matters must remain and who possessed facts which could not be disclosed without injuring the public interest. He appealed to the press of both sides to refrain from criticism which was unfair to public servants and detrimental to national interest. (Loud cheers).

### OUR UNCONQUERABLE ARMY.

London, January 24.

In the House of Commons the Man Power Bill passed its third reading unanimously.

In the House of Commons, in a maiden speech on the Man Power Bill Lieut-General Sir Aymer Hunter Weston, who commands an army corps in Flanders and participated in Gallipoli, emphasizing the need for more men, said the flower of the manhood of Great Britain and the Dominions was in the Army, which, in magnificent fettle and unconquerable cheeriness, is calmly confident. If Prussian militarism is not conquered now we should be attacked later when our allies may be fewer and our lot would be similar to Belgium. He appealed to Ireland to join America, France and the Dominions in the struggle. When America was at full strength our position would be overwhelming. Until then we must expect heavy attacks, although confident that such will be defeated.

### FOOD RATIONING.

London, January 24.

The Press Bureau states that a deputation of Manchester engineers and munition workers waited upon Lord Rhondda and asked for a definite assurance of the food shortage steps taking the form of national rationing.

Lord Rhondda said there was no famine and no likelihood thereof, but there was a definite shortage of meat, butter, bacon and margarine. Local schemes will ultimately be welded into a national scheme. Nearly two thousand Food Control Committees are now working and arrangements are being made to create a Food Clearing House, aiming at each district receiving its fair share. The Cabinet had authorised a Bill dealing with profiteering and exacting from each offender double the amount of his profit in addition to the penalty.

Lord Rhondda in a speech at the Mansion House, said that compulsory rationing was inevitable and urgent. Meat besides butter and margarine would be rationed from the 25th February.

### THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, January 24.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports hostile artillery fire southward of the Scarpe, near Passchendaele. Our aeroplanes bombed aerodromes near Courtrai and Ghent, the latter being used by enemy night fliers. They also bombed and machine-gunned bullet at Boulogne. All our machines returned.

### THE CANADIAN MINE DISASTER.

London, January 24.

Reuter's Halifax correspondent says in the mine disaster eighty-nine men were entombed of whom eleven bodies have been recovered.

## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

### THE SILVER MARKET.

London, January 24.  
Silver is quoted at \$15.50/1. In the absence of demand, the market is dull.

### HONGKONG TRADE.

Chamber of Commerce Report.

The Fortnightly Price Current and Market Report, published by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, under date of January 25, contains the following:

Cotton Piece Goods and Fancy Cotton Goods.—There is nothing of interest to report since our last and a quiet period is anticipated up to China New Year. Cotton is quoted at \$23.78d.

Cotton Yarn.—Prices have further advanced \$2 to \$5 per bale, but business has been of small volume. Bombay market keeps steady at the advance and prices ruling here are much below replacing cost. Quotations are:—No. 10 at \$152/18d. Nos. 12a at \$166/190. No. 18 at \$195/205. No. 20s at \$212/245. Arrivals nil. Sales 2,000 bales. Shipments 250 bales. Unsold

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Yildiz	25	1.10
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"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Superline	100	2.40
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GENERAL NEWS.

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## GENERAL NEWS.

Conductolettes' Rings. Uniformed girls who wear jewellery are becoming increasingly common, says the London *Daily News*. "Opal pendant ear-rings worn by a carwoman in severe tailor dress was one of the laughably incongruous sights to be seen recently in Gray's Inn road. Many tramcar conductresses sport two or more gold and stone finger-rings, in addition to the wedding-ring if they are married. There is no sign of a slackening in the cheap jewellery trade, rather the reverse," said a South London pawnbroker. "Every fresh rush of women into industry puts Treasury notes—or at any rate silver—into my till."

The Dangers of Kissing. Sir Arthur Newsholme, in a memorandum issued recently on cerebro-spinal (spotted) fever, says that the disease is usually caused by spray infection, or by direct contact, as in kissing, or indirect contact, as by the use of eating or drinking utensils in common. Indirect infection by dust or fomites is very improbable. "Inasmuch," Sir Arthur adds, "as during the prevalence of the fever a considerable proportion of the general public harbour meningococci, it is desirable that certain precautions should become customary. These precautions should include the careful use of handkerchiefs in sneezing and coughing and the occasional use of antiseptic gargles and sprays."

Dyes after the War. Early this year Germany's big chemical factories, which before the war enjoyed practically a monopoly in the production of dyes, formed a huge combine for the avowed purpose of being in a stronger position to recover their old markets after the war. It is now announced that five of the leading concerns in the quinine dye trade, including the well-known Friedrich Beyer Company, the Baden Aniline and Soda Factories, Ltd., and the Berlin-Treptow Aniline Dye Manufacturing Company, have decided upon an enormous increase of their various capitals. The project of five companies altogether will give them an additional £4,700,000 capital, raising their aggregate funds to £12,290,000.

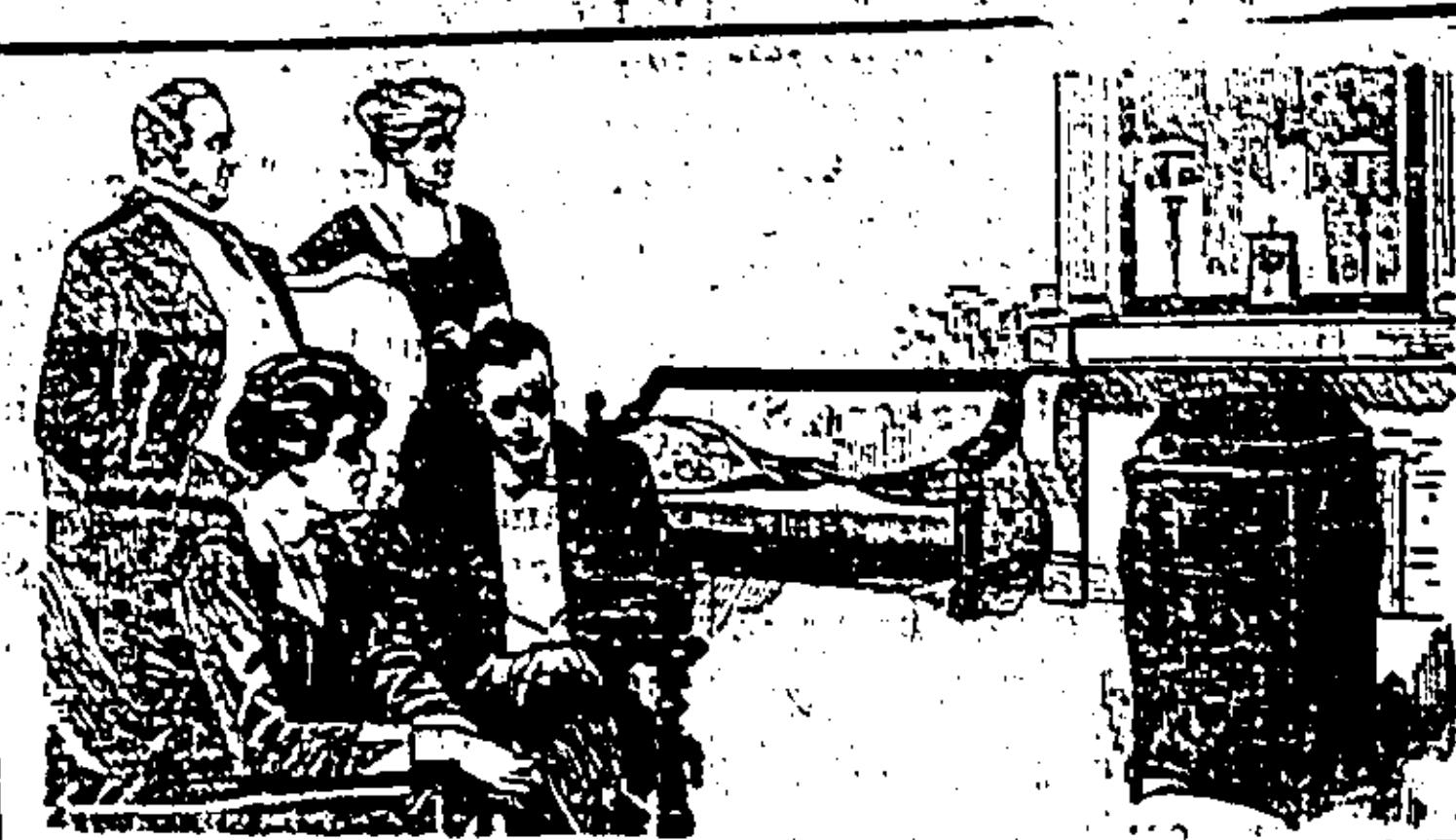
Conditions at Vladivostok. A passenger who arrived at Tsurungs from Vladivostok recently by the Kotsu Maru reported that the Maximilists have been gaining influence in Vladivostok lately. The Japanese residents have made preparations to leave the port at any time. When a Japanese man-of-war made her appearance in the port, the Japanese residents numbering about 4,000 gave her a frantic welcome. The Russians in the middle class who have been vexed by the Maximilists, were also overjoyed to see the cruiser in the harbour as they feel that their lives and property are now safe. In short the arrival of the Japanese warship restored public confidence. On the whole, the situation has greatly improved during the past few days.

The "Genuine Article." The life of a singing girl is not all roses and honey— even though they have their little surprises and adventures. At 9 o'clock on a recent night one of this fraternity who lives in Chekiang Road, Shanghai, received a call from a lodging house in Kiukiang Road to entertain three men who were having a little private supper in a private room. As usual, the songstress took a companion with her, and when the pair were shown into the private room, there was no outward indication that all was not well. While the singer sang of the glorious deeds of a robber chieftain who lied no one knows how many centuries ago, the three men suddenly cast aside their reserve and revealed themselves as robbers. They attacked the girls and took \$270 worth of jewellery, consisting of a pair of gold bracelets, a gold wrist watch, a diamond ring, an ear-ring, and a gold and jade bracelet. As the robbers did the house's hot and dry was raised and a Chinese watchman and a Sikh policeman gave chase, capturing one of the men in Nanking Road.

## NOTICES.

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## CHRISTIAN PACIFISTS.

Scathing Rebuke by American Judge.

## INDIAN CHRISTIANS.

Their Attitude Towards Reforms.

Los Angeles, December 11.—The three Christian Pacifists, the Rev. Robert Whitaker, the Rev. Floyd Hardin, and Harold Story, who have been tried and convicted here, received the maximum sentence on Saturday from Judge Thomas P. White. Each one was sentenced to serve six months in jail and to pay a fine of \$1,200. The complaints against the defendants were of "holding an unlawful assembly, refusing to disperse the same, and disturbing the peace."

Motion for a new trial and arrest of judgment by Mr. J. H. Ryckman, attorney for the defense, was denied. Oral notice of appeal was given, and the defendants were released on \$2,500 bail each.

The court was under a heavy police guard. A large body of Grand Army veterans and crowds of people pressed in to hear the judge, who administered a scathing rebuke to the defendants before pronouncing the sentence. The judge declared the religious character of the Christian Pacifist Conference to be a sham because of no evidence to show that Bibles or hymn-books were used; also because the conference had no religious creed and permitted discussion of economic questions. He said he spoke for the whole city of Los Angeles in declaring that no criticism of the President or Government would be permitted here during the progress of the war.

Addressing the defendants, he told them that they had been weighed in the balance and found wanting, and that their religious pretensions were a mere excuse to cover up insidious propaganda of sedition and he proposed to make example of defendants in order to deter others from a like course.

The defendants, two of whom are clergymen, were given no chance to speak.

## Cottages For The Working Classes.

Designs for cottages suitable for the working classes of England and Wales are sought by the Local Government Board, which has placed at the disposal of the Institute of British Architects a sum of money for this purpose. The country is divided into six areas for the competition. In the home counties are three £100 prizes, four of £50 each, and one of £30 are offered for designs of four types of cottages, with four or five rooms and a scullery and bathroom.

## Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD  
FOR EACH INSERTION.

## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—HOUSES on Shameen, CANTON. OFFICES in York Buildings. Apply to: THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—FURNISHED HOUSE at Mount Davis Pokfulam Road, for February, March and April. Rent moderate. Apply H. E. Goldsmith, P. W. D.

## WANTED.

WANTED.—A POSITION by a ENGLISH BOY, who has just left school, in a Commercial House. Apply to "K" c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—TUSCULUM, Barker Road, 155 Peak, Apply Duncan Clark, c/o Lane, Crawford & Co.

## "COMPEL THEM TO OBEY."

M. Lenin's Threat to the Allies. The special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes as follows:—

Petrograd, November 27.—The question of Lenin's peace stands at the centre of attention. Report from headquarters state that the army on the whole regards the proposal with reserve. Only the Fifty Army has agreed to begin parleying with the Germans. The General Army Committee at Headquarters refused to recognise Krylenko as Commander-in-Chief, and declared it would only admit him to headquarters if he came in a private capacity. Krylenko went to Poff where he was summoned to his presence by General Cherenko, Commander of the Northern Front. Cherenko refused to obey the summons, and sent word to Krylenko that if he wished to see him he could come to the staff quarters. Ensign Krylenko thereupon dismissed Cherenko from his post. After making speeches to the soldiers in Pekoff the Bolshevik "Commander-in-Chief" went to the Fifth Army, where he again made speeches, and had the commander of the army, General Boldyreff arrested.

Dukonin's position is reported to be growing firmer, and the Committee's various armies have declared that they will support him and the General Army Committee in the conflict with Krylenko. The Committee on the Romanian front has telegraphed to Milrevcon and the Committee of Public Safety demanding that civil war shall cease, and a Coalition Socialist Government be formed, including all the Socialist parties. On the whole, it may be said that the Bolshevik attempt to disintegrate the Russian army has not yet either succeeded nor failed.

Comments in the Petrograd Press vary according to party.

The moderate Socialist *Den* regards Trotsky's Note as the inevitable consequence of the Bolshevik policy, and gloomily prophesies that Russia is destined to become a second Turkey—the booty of predatory Imperialists of all countries. The *Novaya Zhizn* expresses great indignation, and declares that the Allies take no account of the incalculable sacrifices of Russia in the war, and that their only aim is to crush the revolution, which for eight months they tried to starve out by preventing the conclusion of peace. The *Novaya Zhizn* thinks that the fact that the Spanish Ambassador was the first to reply officially to Trotsky's Note is a great diplomatic success for the Bolshevik Government, and indicates that Spain is prepared to take a prominent part in engineering peace negotiations.

The official organ of the people's Commissaries defies all threats, and declares that Revolutionary Russia is prepared to fight all the world. Much more interesting is the unofficial conversation of Lenin and his assistant Gleboff with a delegation of the 4th Army Corps, Gleboff said: "The new Government is isolated and has made no nomination of a minister. The general presumably Government has not been able to will go to Dublin."

## NOTICES.

## MOTOR SCARVES

(FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.)

WE HAVE A LARGE SELECTION OF THESE SCARVES IN

WHITE KNITTED, WOOL \$2.00 TO \$3.50 EACH.  
WHITE & COLOURED, MERCERED \$2.00 TO \$6.00 EACH.  
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## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.

## FLANNEL PYJAMAS

IN ALL WEIGHTS

A CHOICE RANGE OF PATTERNS  
TO SELECT FROM. CUT FULL  
EVERYWHERE, THUS ENSURING  
EVERY COMFORT TO THE WEAVER.

ALL SIZES IN STOCK

PRICES \$4.50 UP

J. T. SHAW  
TAILOR AND OUTFITTER  
NEXT DOOR TO THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

## GEO. P. LAMMERT.

## NOTICES.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND  
MACAO STEAMBOAT  
CO., LTD.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER  
AND SURVEYOR.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received  
instructions to sell by Pub-  
lic Auction on

TUESDAY, the 29th January,  
1918,  
commencing at 11 a.m.  
at No. 18A Nathan Road,  
Kowloon.

A Quantity of Valuable  
Household Furniture

On view from day of sale.  
Catalogue will be issued.

Terms—Cash on delivery.  
GEO. P. LAMMERT.  
Auctioneer

## NOTICE.

A MEETING of the St. George's Society will be held on MONDAY 26th January, at 5.30 P.M. in the Board Room of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., (kindly lent for the occasion). BUSINESS.

- (1) To pass the accounts for 1917.
- (2) To arrange for the celebration of St. George's Day 1918.
- (3) To elect a Committee and Officers for 1918.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS  
ASSOCIATION.

SINGAPORE DOLLAR  
DIRECTORY IS  
BOOMING!

Send in Name and Address  
NOW

For the 1918 issue of the

HONGKONG DOLLAR  
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THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS  
ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for  
Membership of the above  
Association may be obtained  
from all the Banks or from the  
undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE  
SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.  
Honorary Secretaries &  
Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1918.

CAST IRON  
RAINWATER PIPES  
AND FITTINGS.  
FRANK SMITH & CO.  
6, DES VŒUX ROAD, CENTRAL,  
HONGKONG.

Entrance Fee 2/00.

Billiards 500 up.

Final 1,000 up.

Winner of the Competition to meet  
Sergt. W. Pitt, holder of the title, in a  
game of 1,000 up.

All games to be played at the V.R.C.

Entrance Fee 2/00.

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Entrance Fee 2/00.

Billiards 500 up.

Final 1,000 up.

We have just received new stocks of  
**DEWAR'S**  
**SCOTCH**  
**WHISKY**  
**IMPERIAL INSTITUTE**  
AND  
**EXTRA SPECIAL.**  
SOLE AGENTS:  
**A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.**,  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.  
Telephone 616.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union  
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

IN MEMORIAM

Of your piety pray for the soul of the late Mortimer O'Sullivan. A Solemn Requiem Mass will be celebrated in St. Joseph's Church on Tuesday the 29th inst. All friends cordially invited.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1918.

"COMMERCIAL" SOCIALISTS' INTRIGUES.

Two of the telegrams to hand yesterday contained, it would be noted, news of a somewhat singular kind, showing among other things, how truly unreliable is anything which has any connection with German political life. One of the telegrams referred to made a statement which originally appeared in a Danish Conservative newspaper, and, as the story is told with an apparent wealth of detail, it may perhaps be accepted as likely to be true—with this reservation, that the Conservatives in Denmark are not likely to go out of their way to say pleasing things about Danish Socialists or any other kind of Socialists. From this somewhat tainted source, the fact is revealed that Herr Scheidemann, one of the most prominent of the German Socialist leaders, is not now to be regarded as "a peace apostle." What he is to be regarded is merely as "an agent of the German Government, who is engaged organizing either him or the Government's propaganda on a commercial footing" and one, it is added, which is "most profitable to his employer." The said employee, including, the newspaper says, the Danish Socialist Minister, the Danish Socialist leader and three Russians, whose names are also given, and who doubtless are prominent public men, perhaps also Socialists with an eye for a profitable commercial deal. Human nature being what it is, and Socialists being merely men, sometimes, indeed—though they might perhaps be the last to admit it—very ordinary men, it is not surprising that they should be mixed up in a little political intrigue, which no doubt was all the more acceptable as it was associated with a commercial transaction which evidently was profitable.

The specific charge against the individuals in question is that they "arranged peace negotiations with M. Lenin in return for political compensations," and that Herr Scheidemann procured at a low price an enormous quantity of coal for the aforementioned (meaning apparently the Danish and Russian Socialists) who were informed "sell it at exorbitant prices." It is rather a queer affair, this jumble of peace negotiations, politics and coal, and the only reasonable conclusion to come to is that the aforementioned "sold their votes for the said coal and for the sale of certain motor cars located in France, Belgium and Russia, for which purpose, it is stated, the notorious individuals mentioned "formed themselves into a syndicate." The affair is all the more mysterious when we call to mind that no definite peace terms have as yet been agreed upon by either Germany or Russia—and what, in the name of common sense, the Danish Socialists have got to do with the matter seems to us a very strange affair. However, the unnamed Conservative Danish paper says that it is so, and it is just probable that it is so. We are also informed in the same telegram that the Christiania Social Democrat says that Herr Scheidemann unsuccessfully tried in exactly the same manner to buy up the Norwegian Socialists, with what effect is not stated—which seems a pity; for a little more about coal and located motor cars would probably be rather interesting.

The second telegram is of quite a different type, but it is equally interesting in the revelation it makes. In it, it is stated that the Russian Government, whoever they may be, has sent a message "to all the world" (which is at least all-embracing), in which it is declared that the Germans and the Austrians are the only peoples in the world who are unaware of the "Brest-Litovsk" exposure of the annexationist aims of the Austro-German Government, "which this wonderful wireless message further affirms they 'dare not' do." Well, and what has the Russian Government got to do with the matter? Their concern should be, one would think, how best to knock some of the chocks out of their own country and some sense of justice into their own heads. It must be said that the two telegrams in question are indeed rich in revelations.

The Canton Parliament.

We observe that Dr. Sun is at meeting with any very great measure of success in his efforts to revive the so-called Special Parliament. Some few days back, he addressed a meeting of the Provincial Assembly on the necessity of establishing "a formidable Parliament" not later than July, when the Presidential election is due to take place. He admitted that the financial question was the most difficult of all, but expressed the hope that it would soon be overcome so that M.P.'s might come to Canton from all parts of the country and set up what he termed a legal Parliamentary body. What justification he can plead for the use of the adjective we do not know, inasmuch as such a body, if established, would be about the most illegal creation on earth. It seems that a sum of \$100,000 was mentioned at the meeting, but how it is to be used has never been disclosed. We suppose it would be absorbed in M.P.'s salaries. The notorious Li-Lieh-kwan was very cocksure about the ease with which such a sum could be raised "in such a prosperous Province as Kwangtung," but it is not without its significance, as recorded in our issue of yesterday, that at a special meeting of the Assembly held for the purpose of considering this aspect of the situation, there was not even a quorum of members present, and the matter had therefore to be postponed. It looks as though Dr. Sun will have to "try again."

"Cruel Charges."

Of late there has been quite a deal of foolish imaginings in connection with the set-back which the British Army sustained at Cambrai some little time ago. In some quarters there has apparently been a tendency to cast blame on Sir Douglas Haig for what happened. This is not to be wondered at, perhaps, for it seems to be the pet hobby of some individuals and some newspapers to, we regret to say, to initiate and perpetuate campaigns against those in high places, however "blameless" their record has been. We can therefore welcome the very straightforward statement just made by Mr. Macpherson in the House of Commons, when referring to the "Israel charges" that have been made or implied on the British Commander-in-Chief, he stated that Sir Douglas had never lost the confidence of the Army Council or the War Office authorities, and that the Government were unhesitatingly satisfied with him. Every Britisher, indeed, who is worthy of the name, has a most intense admiration for the present Commander-in-Chief, who is the beloved of all ranks of the Army and one of the greatest Generals of which Britain has ever boasted. There is some suggestion in another telegram that the *Times* is engaged in an "intrigue" against both Sir Douglas Haig and General Sir William Robertson. If there is any ground for the assertion, we can only say that the paper could far more profitably spend its energies. We have no use for the newspaper which in these days finds its occupation in destructive work of that kind.

Sand and Gravel.

The Anglo-Dutch dispute in regard to the passage of sand and gravel into Belgium, for use in German fortifications, is again brought to notice by a telegram which came to hand yesterday. That message contained evidence that much of the material for the German concrete works at Ypres came from Germany, and it is a fairly safe presumption, therefore, that it reached its destination via Holland. It is the duty of a neutral State to see that no action is taken, whether overt or otherwise, shall assist belligerents in its war activities, and Mr. Ballou did well to warn the Dutch Government of the risks it incurs in not taking due precaution in a matter of this kind, the more so since Holland is among those nations which has guaranteed the perpetual neutrality of Belgium. We see that the Netherlands Government is again to investigate this matter, and with Mr. Ballou we can only hope that it will be of a rather more exhaustive character than has hitherto been the case.

DAY BY DAY.

OF ALL BAD WORDS OF TONGUE OR PEN, THE SADDEST ARE: "IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN!" Whittier.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the anniversary of the beginning of the Crimean War (1854).

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand today was 24.115/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Kilian Output.

The total output of the Kilian Mining Administration's mines for the week ending January 12 amounted to 71,199 tons and the sales during the period to 52,574 tons.

New A. D. C.

His Excellency the Governor has appointed Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, Deputy Superintendent of Police, to act as his Aide-de-Camp, in addition to his other duties.

Import Prohibition.

It is notified for general information that by a proclamation issued on the 18th January, 1918, the importation of the following articles into the United Kingdom was prohibited, except under licence:—Antimony, crude; antimony, ore; antimony, regulus; antimony, sulphide.

Recent Ordinances.

His Majesty the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to the following Ordinances:—Military Service, No. 19 of 1917; Hongkong Police Reserve, No. 20 of 1917; Jury Appointment, No. 21 of 1917.

Humphreys Estate Dividend.

Subject to audit, the directors of Humphreys Estate and Finance Company, Limited, have decided to pay a dividend of 50 cents per share, transfer \$2,643.65 to credit of Typhoon and Floods Insurance Fund, write off Furniture Account \$883 and carry forward \$10,413.00 to new account.

An Unfound Rumour.

Late last night absurd rumours were being circulated to the effect that there has been an armed robbery at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. The Police have received no report of any such happening, and it would appear that a number of scaramongers spreading the report had added a little for the benefit of willing listeners who had heard of an armed robbery at West Point, mentioned elsewhere.

\$1,000 Fine.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with being in possession of 20 taels of prepared opium. Revenue Officer Wildin said he boarded ship in Harbour and having made a search found the opium in defendant's box. He admitted it was his. This morning defendant denied that it was his, saying it belonged to a friend who had run away. A fine of \$1,000 was inflicted.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS.

The following table shows the standard time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of February, 1918:—

Date.	Ends.	Beginns.
Feb. 1st.	6.50 a.m.	6.24 p.m.
" 2nd.	6.50 "	6.24 "
" 3rd.	6.49 "	6.25 "
" 4th.	6.49 "	6.25 "
" 5th.	6.49 "	6.25 "
" 6th.	6.48 "	6.26 "
" 7th.	6.48 "	6.26 "
" 8th.	6.47 "	6.27 "
" 9th.	6.47 "	6.27 "
" 10th.	6.46 "	6.28 "
" 11th.	6.45 "	6.29 "
" 12th.	6.45 "	6.29 "
" 13th.	6.44 "	6.30 "
" 14th.	6.43 "	6.31 "
" 15th.	6.43 "	6.31 "
" 16th.	6.43 "	6.31 "
" 17th.	6.42 "	6.32 "
" 18th.	6.42 "	6.32 "
" 19th.	6.41 "	6.33 "
" 20th.	6.40 "	6.34 "
" 21st.	6.39 "	6.35 "
" 22nd.	6.38 "	6.36 "
" 23rd.	6.38 "	6.36 "
" 24th.	6.37 "	6.36 "
" 25th.	6.36 "	6.36 "
" 26th.	6.35 "	6.37 "
" 27th.	6.34 "	6.38 "

BURNS' NIGHT.

Last Night's St. Andrew's Society Dinner.

A large number of Scottish residents enthusiastically celebrated the anniversary of the birth-day of Robert Burns, their national poet, at a dinner in the Hongkong Hotel last evening, under the auspices of the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society. The room was nicely decorated, a large portrait of Robert Burns being hung at the back of the table at which the Committee were sitting. During dinner, capital music was supplied by the Hotel orchestra.

The Hon. C. E. Anton, President of the St. Andrew's Society, presided, and he was supported by Mr. A. G. Gordon (Past President), Lt. Col. John Ward, M. P., the guest of the evening, Major MacDonald (Past President), Messrs. R. M. Dyer, W. Nicholson, J. Reid, A. O. Lang, A. Ritchie, W. L. Leask, and many others.

A most characteristic feature of the dinner was the playing in of the haggis by Mr. Neil Drummond as piper, while the dish was carried by Mr. F. Souter, both of them being attired in the national garb. The toast of "The Kirk" was enthusiastically honoured after the dinner.

The toast of "Robert Burns" was then submitted by the Chairman. He regretted the absence of Hon. Mr. R. Shaw, who would have made the speech of the evening.

He could not hope to take his place. Poets, he continued, were born not made. Robert Burns was a born poet and an inspired one. Thomas Carlyle, although he had not much use for his poetry, thought that Burns was capable of doing almost anything. Burns was a student. He studied the works of his contemporaries, and he had a very retentive memory.

He sung about birds and even a mouse, but he was also a great observer of human nature. He was a master of satire and he (the speaker) thought that had a great deal to do with the reformation of social conditions in his time. In

some of his poetry there was a note of bitterness and he was rather down on lairds and dukes. He certainly had an independent view of life. Some of his early works were destroyed, and even in some of his published works there was a great deal which was rather inferior.

After all that mattered none; he left them some gems. Burns said that his great misfortune was that he did not have a proper aim in life. He thought Burns died a disappointed man but if he had seen how his memory was revered he would have died satisfied.

Although possibly they could not overlook Burns' faults altogether, his faults were entirely obscured by the brilliance of the legacy he had left in song and poem (applause).

Thus he was a great man and he hoped and believed that his memory would live through future ages. He asked them to drink to the immortal memory of Burns.

Mr. A. G. Gordon followed with a selection of Scottish humour which provoked a good deal of mirth. We give two of the gems:

"—A small Scotch boy was summoned to give evidence against his father, who was accused of making a disturbance in the street. Said the B'lieve, "Come, my wee man, speak the truth and let me hear all ye ken about the affair." "Weel, sir," replied the lad, "I've ken Inverness Street?"

"I do, ladie," replied his Worship. "Weel, ye gang along it and turn into the square, and cross the square." "Yes, yes," said the B'lieve encouragingly.

"And when ye gang across the square ye turn to the right, and up into High Street, and keep on up High Street till ye come to a pump?"

"Quite right, my lad, proceed," said his Worship. "I know the old pump well." "Well," said the boy, "with the most infantile simplicity, 'ye may go and pump, for ye'll on pump me!'

Wes Jamie McGilpin was a very amiable boy and quite unmanageable. After worrying his mother all day, hunger at last

brought him home. Then the mother thought she would catch him, but, on making the attempt, he scowled under the bed, a big four-poster, and got away at the farthest side, and, when Jamie's father came home from his work the mother insisted that he should bring Jamie from under the bed. Before he began his supper, the father took off his boots and coat, and, going down on his hands and knees, began the search. It being very dark, he had to crawl along, stretching his hands out before him to seize the oil-pot when he caught him. Wes Jamie put out his hand at the same time, which came in contact with his father's. Said Jamie, "Is that you father? Is she after you too? Come in this corner, there's plenty room for us both."

Concluding, Mr. Gordon said:—"Once a Scotsman, cornered with the miracle called Shakespeare, said: 'Shakespeare might have been an Englishman. We have no evidence to the contrary; but he was clever and able enough to have been a Scotsman.' Therefore our guest of the evening, Colonel Ward, might be coaxed into joining the Brotherhood after that admission. Colonel Ward holds very high rank in His Majesty's Forces and is a man whom it is to respect. If you talk to him he would tell you in his modest way, that he is but a lowly labourer in the vineyard, and agrees with the sentiment expressed by our poet Burns that, 'Rank is but the guinea stamp, a man's a man for that,' as I know he will show you later on in the evening.

Lieut Col. John Ward, M. P., said he had enjoyed the ceremonies of the evening. They had been celebrating the birthday and anniversary of a very remarkable man, a unique Scotchman. He was not exactly certain whether Burns was the kind of character on whom he could make a speech.

Of course it was a misfortune for Burns to be born in Scotland,

but he was very fortunate for Scotchmen that he was born there

—(laughter). He said that

that is very reasonable, because he thought that had Burns been born in a greater country than Scotland he would have been a world's poet instead of a Scotch one.

To-day Shakespeare was the poet of the world, Burns was probably

the most remarkable man that literatures had produced and yet how even Scotchmen sometimes failed to understand the spirit of the message he had left.

He did not think anyone could appreciate Burns, who did not himself belong to the class from which Burns sprang.

He was the poet of the poor, the disinherited and down-trodden.

He gave life to the poor in every part of the world.

The ideas that he generated had a bearing on the conditions of the times in which he lived.

Within two years of his death the great French Revolution broke out. He lived in medieval times and he was a living protest

against the conditions of the times in which he lived

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

## THE WANCHAI AFFRAY.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph".]

Sir.—Regarding the lamentable Gresson Street affair, it is apparent that the various dairies in the local newspapers—principally in the form of leaders or editorials—are likely to create a wrong impression amongst the general public, principally because of their pointed references to the fact that Inspector O'Sullivan and Sgt. Clarke were apparently unarmed, and the inference therefrom that arms were not supplied them. To fair anything of the sort is fair neither to the deceased officers nor to the Government.

The armchair critic is too apt to form his own opinion without real knowledge or experience, and articles written by such people are, at all times, likely to be harmful and extremely misleading. Therefore, as a police officer of some experience, I deem it necessary that the general public should be shown the true perspective of things and that wrong impressions be removed.

The "job" which the late officers were performing, i.e. the searching of a suspected house, was, in itself, a very ordinary one for the average policeman. In the course of a year there are dozens of houses searched and in eighty per cent. of such searches the police draw blank. In most cases the information obtained is not definite, but a search is nevertheless made more or less on "spec."

Now, every police officer is armed, i.e. he has arms supplied him by the Government, but, experience has taught most policemen that it is only on exceptional occasions he need go armed to the teeth. The use of fire-arms has, at all times, to be exercised with caution, and no police officer cares to make himself ridiculous by the too promiscuous use of arms, especially in dwelling houses. That is not the policeman's way—at least the British policeman's. Seldom is serious trouble anticipated. The role is otherwise, and the Gresson Street case proves it because it is an exceptional case which stands out by itself in the whole history of this Colony.

Does anyone for a moment imagine that these two unfortunate officers knew that they were to strike such a gang of ruffians, or believe that in the circumstances of the case arms would have saved their lives? Certain it is that no person, knowing anything of the daily work of a policeman, will believe anything of the sort. They went to search this particular house and had to use their hands for other purposes than holding revolvers. Probably, at their first entrance, everything appeared quiet and normal and, such being the case, revolvers, even had the officers possessed them, would not have been drawn. Everything being quiet, search would begin and the fact that both officers were found in the back cubicle showed that their search was in progress. It was whilst conducting this search, and whilst so occupied, that both men were so treacherously shot at and killed without warning. Neither I nor any other policeman will ever believe that the mere possession of arms—a whole arsenal of them—would have saved their lives.

They met their deaths through an unfortunate mischance and not from either carelessness, or inexperience, nor because they were unarmed, but because they were unfortunate enough to meet a gang of brutal and callous criminals to whom the killing of these two gallant officers was but a necessary incident.

There are risks to be borne in all trades and professions. Inspector O'Sullivan and Sgt. Clarke were policemen and both took the attendant risks of their profession. The question whether they were armed or unarmed is, therefore, as I have endeavoured to show, one of little importance, and in my opinion, a question of no importance.

POLICEMAN.

Hongkong, January 25, 1918.

## RACING NOTES.

## A Busy Morning At Happy Valley.

As anticipated, there was plenty doing at Happy Valley this morning, racing being sent for gallops almost continuously from the moment it was possible to see across the course until nearly nine o'clock. The closing of entries to-day gave the morning an importance, and as will be seen from the list of times below, many long distance gallops were given. There had been a little rain over night, but not sufficient to affect the "going." Both courses were used, the "o" and "i" in parenthesis indicating whether the gallop was over the outside or inside course. The times of seventeen ponies are appended:

Derby Ponies.  
Mr. Nemesis's two derbies. Last half (i)—36.3/5; 1.10. Tytan Chief. One and three quarters. (o)—40; 1.18; 1.51; 2.25; 2.59; 3.32 3/5; 4.7.3/5. New Year. One Mile. (i)—38; 1.11.4/5; 1.48 3/5; 2.22.

Maister Dahlia. Mile and a quarter. (o)—34; 1.10.3/5; 1.47; 2.22; 2.54 2/5.

Wild Cat and Gentle Cat. Mile and three-quarters. (o)—41; 1.17.3/5; 1.54; 2.28; 3.2; 3.37; 4.12.

Finding Chief. Mile and a half. (o)—38; 1.14; 1.49; 2.25; 2.0.1/5; 3.34 4/5.

My-be. Mile and a half. (o)—44; 1.22; 1.55 2/5; 2.30; 3.5; 3.38.

Unique Dahlia. Mile and a quarter. (o)—34; 1.5.3/5; 1.46; 2.22; 2.56 3/5.

Corsette. D.y. Mile. (i)—34.1/5; 1.8.2/5; 1.43 2/5; 2.17.

Grey Mouse. Mile and a quarter. (i)—37; 1.12; 1.47.2/5; 2.25; 3.00.

Salamander. Mile and three-quarters. (i)—43; 1.24 2/5; 2.3; 2.37; 3.18; 3.51 2/5; 4.23.

Conquer Dahlia. Mile and a quarter. (o)—35 1/5; 1.12; 1.50 2/5; 2.27.2/5; 3.1.

Domino. Mile. (i)—36; 1.12.3/5; 1.49 3/5; 2.22.

Perseus Cat and Siamese Cat. Mile and a quarter. (o)—41; 1.23; 2.3 2/5; 2.42; 3.14 1/5.

Bantam Dahlia. Mile and a quarter. (o)—40; 1.13; 1.47.2/5; 2.21 4/5; 2.56 2/5.

Old Ponies.

Y.d. Mile. (i)—36; 1.11.3/5; 1.45; 2.22.

Australian Chief. Mile. (i)—35; 1.12; 1.48.3/5; 2.22.

Attraction Dahlia. Mile and a quarter. (o)—38; 1.11.1/5; 1.49.1/5; 2.25; 2.57.3/5.

Coronet Dahlia. Three-quarters. (o)—35.2/5; 1.9; 1.42.

Cadogan's Whif. Mile and a quarter. (i)—36; 1.10; 1.46; 2.1.1/5; 2.55.

Star of Don. Mile. (i)—36.3/5; 1.15.2/5; 1.52.3/5; 2.25 2/5.

Spec. Mile. (o)—37; 1.18; 1.45; 2.22.

Perfection Dahlia. Mile and a quarter. (o)—37; 1.14.3/5; 1.52; 2.29 1/5; 3.3.

Anticipation. Mile and a quarter. (o)—38; 1.15; 1.53.2/5; 2.30; 3.3.

King Dick. Last half. (i)—35.4/5; 1.12 1/5.

Satty. Last three quarters. (i)—35.4/5; 1.11.2/5; 1.44.

Windsor Dahlia. Three-quarters. (o)—38.1/5; 1.12; 1.45.

Dandy Dahlia. Mile. (o)—37.3/5; 1.13.2/5; 1.49; 2.22.

Mary Light. Christmass Light and Beacon Light. Mile and three-quarters. (o)—43; 1.26; 2.25; 2.43; 2.20; 3.54; 4.28 2/5.

Galgan Chief. Mile and a half. (o)—38; 1.17; 1.55; 2.32; 3.7.2/5; 3.41 1/5.

Maloo Chief. Mile and quarter. (o)—37; 1.14; 1.52; 2.26.2/5; 3.1.

Silver Steak. Mile. (i)—38; 1.16.2/5; 1.60; 2.27.1/5.

Royal Sand. Mile and a quarter. (o)—48; 1.28; 2.47.1/5; 3.19.

Merry Sand. Mile. (o)—41; 1.18; 1.54.2/5; 2.39 2/5.

Subscription Griffins.

Buster. Three-quarters. (i)—39; 1.25.2/5; 2.00.

Tabby Cat. Black Cat and White Cat. Mile and three-quarters. (o)—44; 1.24; 2.38; 3.51; 4.23.1/5.

Meadow Mouse. Mile. (i)—35.2/5; 1.12.3/5; 1.48.1/5; 2.22.4/5.

Dividend. Mile and a quarter. (i)—41; 1.20; 2.06; 2.37.2/5; 3.12.

Subscription Griffins.

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## SHIPPING

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## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS  
LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG,  
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LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,  
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WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS,  
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P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.

E. V. D. Part,  
Superintendent

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BRITISH COLUMBIA  
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AN IDEAL CLIMATE AND THE  
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Golfing-Automobiling-Boating-Fishing-Shooting-Mountain Climbing-and  
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J. M. WALLACE,  
GENERAL AGENT.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO. LTD.

## APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between  
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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## U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers  
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."

14,000 tons Each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,  
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

s.s. "VENEZUELA" Jan. 30th, 1918.

s.s. "ECUADOR" Feb. 27th.

s.s. "COLOMBIA"

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large comfortable staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The safety and comfort of passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.

Apply to:-

Company's Office in

ALEXANDRA BUILDING,  
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## SHIPPING

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration.

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
L'DON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madera...		
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via S'hai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Yokohama...	Siwa Maru Capt. Sekine Fushimi Maru Capt. Irisawa	WEDNES., 13th T. 21,000 T. 21,000
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe...		
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Kamo Maru Capt. Shimizu Iyo Maru Capt. Takano	MON., 11th T. 16,000 (WEDNES., 20th T. 12,500
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Tango Maru Capt. Akamatsu	FRIDAY, 15th T. 13,500
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Colombo Maru Capt. Doti	MONDAY, T. 8,000
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Ceylon Maru Capt. Tsuda	(SUNDAY, T. 10,000
SHANGHAI and		
SHANGHAI and	Tenshin Maru Capt. Taniguchi	MONDAY, T. 8,000
EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL (CARGO ONLY)		
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SAN FRANCISCO LINE

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FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers.	Time	Leave Hongkong
SHINTO MARU	22.00	1st Feb.
PERSIA MARU	18.00	22nd Feb.
KOREA MARU	18.00	9th Mar.
SIBERIA MARU	18.00	2nd Mar.
TENYO MARU	22.00	6th April.
HIPPO MARU	11.00	16th April.

The S.S. "NIPON MARU" and S.S. "PERSIA MARU" sail at Shanghai

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINOS CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARAICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers.

ANJO MARU  
KIYO MARU  
SEIYO MARU

Ticks are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

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Monthly Service between

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Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without notice.

Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

S.S. Arakan 1st Feb. S.S. Bintang Tjisondar

Tjikembang

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of

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Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points

in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

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Hongkong, York Buildings.

Managing Agents.

Telephone No. 2374, 2375.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration)

For Steamship

SHANGHAI via Swatow Wingsang

HAIPHONG Faisang

SHANGHAI Koonshing

HAIPHONG Loksang

MANILA Yuensang

MANILA Loongang

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore

Returning from Calcutta, steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war.

Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes daily, and through bills of lading are issued to all Northern and Southern Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommod.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at other ports.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labid Dato.

MENTIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tawau sailing at Weheweh and Gertian.

Under-Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

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## C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers To-Sail.

SHANGHAI Yingchow 26th Jan. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI Suyang 29th Jan. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI Sinking 31st Jan. at 3 p.m.

TAO, W. WEE & CHEFOU Muichow 31st Jan. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between

Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking cargo on through Bills of</p



1893.

## HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending February 3, 1893.)

The Dollar.

January 26.—The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 2/84.

The Official Majority.

January 27.—In a leading article on the Unofficial question occurs the following:—"The time of endurance is now past; anomalous and irrational system of governing Crown Colonies by official majorities has been tolerated as long as its incongruities were smoothed over by officials possessed of tact; but sooner or later the end had to come, and that Hongkong is blessed with a motley selection of incapable nobodies whose every act and every word aggravates fresh the natural evils of official government, the apathy of the people is gone, their small differences are following, and the unanimous voice of the civilised community—European, Chinese, Indian, and all others alike—is raised in denunciation of the system under which the money of the taxpayers is thrown away and the inheritance of their children pledged in advance at the dictation of men who know nothing and care but little about the Colony's capabilities or requirements, and who act in scornful and contemptuous defiance of the most earnest appeals and the most careful judgment of men who have for years devoted their lives to building up a trade in the Colony, whose interests in its welfare are almost incalculable, whose experience cannot be equalled, and whose strenuous efforts for the public weal are always incessant."

Kowloon Venture.

January 27.—This afternoon a small and select party visited the Charbonnages Company's new work in British Kowloon, the superintendent, Mr. Plant, doing the honours of the place with the utmost courtesy, explaining everything in fullest detail and adding information from his own extensive experience. He mentioned, *inter alia*, that quite a large number of brick factories like the one he is now putting up are in active and profitable operation in the North of England and in Scotland, and that there is every reason to anticipate that the Kowloon establishment will be as satisfactory as those at Home, in which event it is intended ultimately to vastly augment the works, until in the end they have ten times the production power of the present factory.

The Volunteers.

January 28.—Recruits for the Hongkong Volunteer force are coming in daily, though the full number required has not yet been made up. By Tuesday next 120 must answer the roll-call, or else the Colony will be saved the proposed heavy expenditure, and possibly threatened with a new military extortion which will have to be resisted tooth and nail.

Captain Hodgins.

January 28.—We hear that Captain A. E. Hodgins, who commanded the Douglas Co.'s steamer *Thales* on the occasion of the rescue of the Bohkara survivors from the Pescadores in October last, has been presented by the local agent of the P. and O. Company, on behalf of the Directors, with a handsome gold watch and chain in recognition of his services on that memorable occasion.

The Sugar Refinery.

January 29.—The enterprise and indomitable energy and perseverance of the famous "Taikoo" have long been a byword throughout the Far East, and notwithstanding the huge business Messrs. Butterfield &amp; Swire already control, they are still going rapidly ahead. The Taikoo Sugar Refinery is the largest industrial enterprise in China; it is in fact, one of the largest refineries in the world, but it isn't nearly big enough for B. &amp; S. The huge works at Quarry Bay are to be greatly enlarged, and we learn that Messrs. John Swire and Son, of London, have arranged contracts for machinery which, when in working order, will enable the B. &amp; S. to turn out four

## THE MURDER OF SERGT. JOHNSTONE.

## SAPPER BLUMFIELD DISCHARGED.

## No Hand Whatever in the Affairs.

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## A GREAT CONJURER.

Horace Goldin, the famous conjurer, opens a season at the Victoria Theatre on Tuesday. Speaking of recent performances, the *Auckland Star* says:—

"The keynote to the performance of this well-known conjurer is its lightning speed and the completeness of his accessories to the performance. Mr. Goldin does the usual things in the stock-in-trade of the conjurer, but he does them in a manner that is different from other performers. He performs many of his tricks while another man would be explaining the preliminaries. He is a singularly dexterous worker, and his palming is the best we have seen. One very effective trick was the cutting of gold fish, apparently from the air. He first produced a huge glass bowl of water from apparently nowhere. Then he 'bailed' a rock, swung the line two or three times over the orchestra, and when the hood returned to his hand there was attached a lively gold fish, which, when thrown into the bowl of water, gave ample proof that it was alive. The production of flags from the air, doves, rabbits, and pigeons from space or some equally unexpected receptacle, is as simple to this clever Russian as lifting a hat off its peg is to the ordinary person. He has several variations of the cabinet trick, one of the most spectacular being the passing of a young woman from one cabinet to another when the two were apparently separated by a thick sheet of plate glass. The trick is all the more effective as the place plate is not entirely covered when the passing takes place."

## ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

Orders issued by Mr. E. Balphs state:—

## No. 2 Voluntary Aid Detachment.

Tuesday, January 29th.—8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Thursday, January 31st.—8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

No. 3 Voluntary Aid Detachment.

Monday, January 28th.—4.15 p.m. Recruit Drill.

Thursday January 31st.—4.15 p.m. Recruit Drill.

## No. 4 Voluntary Aid Detachment.

"A" Section.

Thursday, January 31st.—1.20 p.m. Bandaging Practice.

Friday, February 1st.—4.20 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

"B" Section.

Monday, January 28th.—4.20 p.m. Bandaging Practice.

Tuesday, January 29th.—1.20 p.m. Squad Drill.

Thursday, January 31st.—4.20 p.m. First Aid Class.

Friday, February 1st.—1.20 p.m. Squad Drill.

## PROPERTY SALE.

At his sale room yesterday afternoon, Mr. G. P. Lamont sold a number of valuable freehold properties, the following being the properties, buyers and prices realised:—

No. 1 Hill Road.—Chow Fook \$40,100.

No. 2 and 3 Hill Road.—Chan Shu Ming \$46,000.

No. 4 Hill Road.—Chan Shuk Shan \$38,300.

No. 5 Hill Road.—Chow Fook \$37,800.

Nos. 410, 412 and 414, Des Voeux Road West.—Fung Siu Kai \$55,500.

Nos. 416, 418 and 420 Des Voeux Road West.—Fung Siu Kai \$59,500.

Nos. 422 and 424, Des Voeux Road West.—Fung Siu Kai \$58,700.

## ORDERS FOR POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. E. G. Jenkins, D.S.P. (E.), state:—

## Appreciation.

The Hon. Captain Superintendent of Police desires to communicate to all ranks and units of the Police Reserve Force his deep appreciation and that of the Regular Police, of the respect and sympathy shown by the Police Reserve in connection with the recent loss of five of his officers, and further to state his thanks for their assistance throughout.

## ARMED ROBBERY.

A Chinese, living at 47, Des Voeux Road West, has reported to the Police that on the 25th inst., about 2 p.m., while in the house alone, two men forced their way in, armed with revolvers and daggers. They tied his hands behind his back to a clothes horse. They broke open three boxes, taking clothing valued at \$28.95 in money, in addition to a cash box valued 50 cents.

## HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders By Major M. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant.

## LEAVES.

Sapper W. Lyle, Engineer Company, is granted 1 month's leave, from 31st January, 1918. Private J. W. Foster, "A" Company, is granted 1 month's leave, from 29th January, 1918. Private A. David, Mounted Section, is granted 1 month's leave, from 29th December, 1917.

Lc. Corporal T. A. Perry is granted 10 days' extension of leave, from 30th January, 1918.

## SIGNALS.

No. 783 Private C. H. Cotton, Signalling Section, is transferred to the Engineer Company, dated 22nd January, 1918.

No. 546 Sapper J. Johnston, Engineer Company, is transferred to "D" Company, dated 24th January, 1918.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

At Headquarters on Tuesday, 30th January, at 6 p.m. Officers and N.C.O.s of "A" and "B" Companies will attend. Other officers and N.C.O.s, may attend if they so desire. Infantry Training 1914, Sections 1 to 35 will be practised.

## ANNUAL MUSKETRY COURSE.

The following is the result of No. 8 Platoon at King's Park Range:—

Number exercised 29  
Marksmen 1  
1st Class shots 30  
2nd Class shots 7  
3rd Class shots 1

The averages were:—

Practice 13 13.11  
14 20.6  
15 12.7  
16 19.7  
17 13.3  
18 10.7  
19 7.3

Company average 97.3

## LECTURE.

At Headquarters, Friday, 1st February, at 6 p.m. Subject, Map Reading and Field Sketching.

## ORDERS FOR ARTILLERY COMPANY BY CAPTAIN J. H. W. ARMSTRONG, V.D.

## PARADES.

## AT BELCHERS BATTERY.

Sunday, 27th instant:—

9.30 a.m. Left Half Company.

Full parade.

Monday, 28th instant:—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Company.

D.R.F. Class and L. Gun detachment.

5.15 p.m. Left Half Company.

D.R.F. Class only.

Tuesday, 29th instant:—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Company.

Full parade.

5.15 p.m. Left Half Company.

Full parade.

Thursday, 31st instant:—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Company.

L. Gun detachment as detailed.

5.15 p.m. Left Half Company.

Layers' and Setters' class only.

Friday, 1st February:—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Company.

Full parade.

5.15 p.m. Left Half Company.

Full parade.

Sunday, 3rd February:—

Right and Left Half Companies.

Full Charge Practice at Belchers Battery.

Parade at 9 a.m.

## ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY CAPTAIN W. BURKE.

25th instant to 1st February:—

E. L. Manning nightly at Belchers and Lyceum. Parades as per Rotations posted at Headquarters.

Engine drivers at 5.45 p.m.

Electricians at 6 p.m.

Carpenters, etc. 7 p.m.

Belchers, 2nd Lieut. Matthewman; Lyceum, Captain James; Stonecutters Lieut. Stevenson.

## LECTURE.

A lecture on Musketry will be given by the Adjutant at Headquarters on 20th instant at 6.30 p.m.

All N.C.O.s and men (other than Quarry Bay residents) not on first relief to attend. A lecture on Musketry will be given by the Adjutant at Taikoo Dock to Quarry Bay residents on 31st instant, at 6.30 p.m.

All N.C.O.s and men not on first relief to attend.

## MUSKETRY.

M.C.O.s and men of Nos. 1 and 3 Sections, as notified, by the Company.

Sergeant Major, will

be at King's Park Range on Sunday, 3rd February.

Dress Drill order.

## MUSKETRY DRILLS.

M.C.O.s and men of Nos. 1 and 3 Sections, as notified, by the Company.

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be at King's Park Range on Sunday, 3rd February.

Dress Drill order.

## MUSKETRY DRILLS.

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## DEATH.

O'SULLIVAN.—At No. 7 Police Station, on the 26th inst., Margaret (Peggy) the dearly-loved child of Inspector and Mrs. P. O'Sullivan, aged 3½ years.

## OUTRAGES ON THE YANGTZE.

American Gunboat Fired Upon by Chinese.

The *North China Daily News* of the 21st instant says:—Capt. Brooks, of the U. S. gunboat *Villalobos*, senior American naval officer here, late on Friday night received a wireless report from Lieut. Roberts of the U. S. gunboat *Monocacy* telling an occurrence on the Yangtze that at any other time than the present would tend to create a tense situation between China and the United States. As it is, the American Government will no doubt make strong representations to China.

Lieut. Roberts reported that as the *Monocacy* was proceeding towards Ichang from Hankow she was fired on by an entrenched body of Chinese about 50 miles above the entrance to the Tung-tung lake. The fire was returned by the gunboat and the Chinese troops silenced. One man was killed and another injured on board the *Monocacy*, which at once returned to Hankow to report and to bury the dead man, Chief Yeoman H. L. O'Brien. The injured man is a seaman named Donnelly, but his injuries are not reported as serious.

## Attack in Broad Daylight.

The *Monocacy* was fired on in broad daylight—at nine o'clock in the morning—January 17, and there can be no acceptable excuse that she was mistaken for any other craft as she could plainly be recognised as man-of-war as far as she might be visible. The river channel runs close to the bank at many places and it is probable that the ship was fired on at close range. Firedrake was opened on the ship without warning from a body of several hundred men, and nearly a hundred bullets struck her. Yeoman O'Brien fell with the first volley.

The gunboat immediately returned the fire heavily, silencing the fire above; she then returned to Hankow. Apparently Lieut. Roberts did not ascertain whether the attackers were regular army men of either North or South, or a body of irresponsible bandits.

The firing on river steamers in the Upper Yangtze has occurred with such frequency of late as to give expression to the comment in Shanghai yesterday that Lieut. Roberts would have been supported if he had gone farther than he did and, ignoring the fact that technically he had no right to land, had grounded his vessel and sent his men ashore. Had he done this and inflicted severe punishment, he could have ascertained beyond all doubt the identity of the firing body.

## Fire Returned by Woodlark.

A day or two before the firing, on the *Monocacy*, the I. C. S. Kiangwo, also bound upstream, was fired on at the same point, a place called Kiangli, in spite of the fact that she was being convoyed by H. M. S. *Woodlark*. The British gunboat also returned the fire, but according to the reports the *Monocacy* later inflicted severe punishment. A number of bullets struck the Kiangwo, but there were no casualties. On the previous voyage, however, the Kiangwo was fired on at Kiangli when a Chinese passenger was severely injured, hence the convoy. This information was received yesterday by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., the telegram adding that the Kiangwo, on arrival at Ichang, was being detained there by the military, which on the face of it makes the matter even more serious. The same message reports that the *Monocacy*'s casualties were one killed and two wounded.

The I. C. S. Kian was also fired on earlier last week.

## RUSSIAN SOLDIERS.

## A Mutiny in France.

The following account of mutiny among the Russian troops in France is taken from the *Manchester Guardian* of November 20, which states that the matter is drawn from the official report, presented by the Russian Military Mission in France to the Provisional Government, and recently published by the Provisional Government in the Russian press:

Soon after the revolution had broken out in Russia, there appeared in Paris a number of newspapers of the most extreme views. These papers reached the Russian troops in France, and there began a frantic Maximalist propaganda. So it was not surprising that a serious agitation sprang up among the troops, which vented itself in unpleasant hostility towards their officers. Finally, a mutiny broke out.

On the order of M. Kerensky, Minister of War, Commissary Rapp proceeded to the Russian troops on May 18. He reviewed the different units, and made some changes in their organisation. But the ferment continued, none the less. It was conducted by the "Regimental Committee" No. 1" which began to publish bulletins of Leninist character. On June 18, Russian troops from different encampments assembled at the camp of La Courte, and here there began a series of meetings, in which Regiment No. 1 and its leading lights assumed the principal roles. The "Detachments Committee," which had been formed of the most experienced soldiers, opposed as much as it could the work of disorganisation upon which Regiment No. 1 had embarked, and to work to calm the men's minds and to reinstate a respect for discipline.

A meeting of Regiments No. 1, 2, 5, and 6, however, passed a resolution deposing the "Detachments Committee," and at the same time the First Brigade refused to go on manoeuvres, explaining that it was useless to go through exercises when they had decided not to fight any more.

Later, the dispute between the First and Second Brigades threatened to develop into a bitter conflict. The soldiers of the Second Brigade insisted on being separated from the mutineers of the First Brigade, and threatened to leave the camp if their demands were not conceded. That is why Gen. Zankevitch, arriving with Commissary Rapp, ordered the soldiers who obeyed the Provisional Government to leave the La Courte camp, taking their equipment with them.

This order was executed on June 25, and only those soldiers who refused to obey the Government remained in the camp. The extremely malvolent attitude of these men to their officers obliged Gen. Zankevitch to remove the officers from the camp, and he left there only a few men, who were charged to look after the administration. On M. Rapp's initiative, political envoys visited the La Courte camp several times, in order to bring the soldiers to a better view of things, but all efforts were in vain. Even M. Roussanoff, Goldinberg, Elich, and Smirnov, the delegates of the Soviet, were received with hostility.

Finally, Gen. Zankevitch was advised from Petrograd that it was not intended to bring back the Russian troops stationed in France, and that it was urgent that orders should be re-established among them, even if it was necessary to have recourse to armed force. He went to La Courte, and posted up a notice to this effect, enjoining the troops to put down their arms and to go to Clairvaux. This order was obeyed by only 2,500 men, who left La Courte. The others, 8,600 in number, refused to obey.

Then further measures were resorted to in order to bring the mutineers to their senses. Their rations were reduced to a suitable allowance. Their pay was suppressed. Fresh sentries barred the roads leading to the neighbouring town. Such measures dismayed the rebels, but at the same time they only increased the influence of the agitators scattered among them. They assaulted the French soldiers. They kept under arrest for six hours a

## CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of January 25, as follows:—

Lung Chai-kwong's troops are greatly active at the western part of Kwangtung. After occupying Fao-chow they erected over twenty strongholds along the important places at Sun On Po and Ping Kong to prepare for fighting with Suna Hung-ying's Army, which arrived at Ko Chow from Canton. Chak Wong, the Resident Defence Commissioner of Shiu Hin, has telegraphed asking for gunboats to defend the lower part of the West River. In view of the activity of Lung's troops at Ko Chow the Canton Government has hurried the various arms in Canton to start immediately. The expeditionary force to fight against Fukien, originally decided to leave for Fukien on the 28th inst., has changed their plan and decided now to use the same forces for attacking Lung's troops.

It is stated that they will leave Canton for Hoochow to-morrow. Ngay Pong-ping, the Captain Superintendent of Police of Canton, has been appointed by the acting Thochun, as Commander in Chief of the southern direction of the expeditionary army to fight against Lung's troops. He has also been ordered to lead all his army to start for Yung Kong as soon as possible. His army as stated will probably leave Canton on the 26th inst.

Latest information to hand states that the Yen Ping District has been taken by Lung Chai-kwong's troops.

A telegram has been received from Tam Hoo-ming, the Commander-in-Chief of combined forces at Hunan, to the effect that the negotiation of peace between South and North has been severed. He has ordered a general attack upon Yoochow on the 22nd inst.

## War Comforts.

The Ladies Working Party of Union Church has sent two cases this month to Amara, Mesopotamia, containing 585 rolled bandages, 35 suits of pyjamas, 161 shirts, 14 vests, 156 pairs of socks, 69 mufflers, 19 pairs of mittens, 14 helmets, 16 pairs of knee caps, 23 wool caps, 7 trench sweaters, 36 milk covers, 101 handkerchiefs, 6 eye bandages, 6 pairs of slippers, 14 scrubbers, 12 mops; also 98 mufflers to local troops.

French officer and two non-commissioned officers who had been ordered by the French authorities to post up a telegram from the Generalissimo in the camp.

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## WOMEN OF THE ARMY.

## Workers in France.

The special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes, as follows:—

At the Base in France.—Driving rain swept the quay as the grey-painted transport came alongside, and in their turn, after men from the Homeland and Overseas had passed off by groups, a trim contingent of keenly interested girls lined up on the rodden deck. From her place among the officers who were detailed in connection with the disembarkation came forward a lady with an orange armlet and some cryptic letters denoting her as Draft Receiving Officer, round the sleeve of her heavy overcoat, and between her and the lady who had brought over the draft a few laconic sentences were exchanged. The women, wearing khaki uniform, brown hats, and serviceable brown shoes, promptly picked up the suit-cases in which they were carrying their kit and belongings, swung down the gangway, and briskly formed up again in double line. There was a very brief inspection, and in a few minutes they were marching out, in face of the fierce squalls that blew round the sheds of the docks and the mud that alternated with the railway metals.

In such manner, with only the differences of weather more or less favourable, hundreds of women for weeks past have been arriving almost daily in France. They are the companions who are forming the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps—a great and notable reinforcement of British resources already, and destined to contribute a powerful addition to the gathering strength by which victory final and complete is going to be won. The quiet arrival is entirely characteristic of the spirit and purpose of a scheme whose full meaning is far from being understood even by those who claim to know something below the surface of what is conveniently designated "the women's movement." Women have, of course, belonged to the Service in the past, and the honoured names of the members of the Imperial Nursing Service appear in every Army List. But here, for the first time, are enrolled the women who are to bear their share in the labours undertaken by the Royal Engineers, the Army Service Corps, the Ordnance and the Paymaster branches. It has been my privilege, as one of the first little party of women permitted by the War Office to go to France as Special Correspondents, to see not only what women are doing already there, but also, through the courtesy of members of the General Headquarters Staff, to be enabled to form some estimate of the even greater fields that are opening out for them.

The General System.

There is no occasion to recall at any length the story of how the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps has come into being, or to devote space to the conditions of service or pay. Pioneer work had been done by the Women's Legion when the Department of National Service made a much wider call for feminine labour, and had cut the prospect, alluring to every patriotic woman, of enrolment for France. When the rather unfortunate experiment, housed at St. Etienne's came to an end, the Ministry of Labour took up the task of recruiting women upon a broader basis, which even yet, it would seem, is not sufficiently far-reaching if the growing call for feminine labour, and the prospect of the new demands. At

one place, very gay and popular indeed in peacetime, there is quite a little colony of such

babies. In the sleeping apartments from two to four beds have been arranged. The salon makes

always includes either fried bacon, boiled ham, rissoles or mince, in addition to the tea, bread-and-butter, and preserves.

Dinner always has either roast or boiled beef or a savoury stew, with bread or rice puddings, stewed fruit, or baked apples; while supper presented various possibilities in soup, Welsh rarebit, cheese, or tasty dishes, with tea. All the groceries supplied

are of Army standard qualities and good bread, much whiter

than at home, and sufficient sugar are regularly available.

"Routine orders" are reduced to a minimum, though those due to local circumstances may sometimes exceed greatly. There is

one very large camp at which a prominently displayed notice reads: "The practice of climbing over or through railway trucks and of crossing railway lines is undesirable, as it hinders French shunting operations, and must be discontinued."

Hours of Recreation.

If military discipline enters into work and surroundings it can be relaxed over recreation, and then indeed, there are hilarious hours. To be invited to a camp dance or concert is a privilege to be coveted, for it is on these occasions that the men friends newly made at work or office, or the chums and sweethearts of peacetime, can be asked. Refreshments have to be provided, and the preceding evenings witness much planning of ways and means. It does not always happen as in one authentic instance when the tennis of an Australian camp near by came to the girls' dance. These N.O.O.'s, gallant in all senses, arrived, bringing two enormous pails of bathtubs dimensions filled with a wonderful fruit salad, the composition of which was one of their special sources of pride. Nowhere may you see better or more animated dancing, enjoyed with a zest that is good to see, while in an interval some sweet-voiced girl sang a charming ballad. Perhaps, too, "O'Grady's Drill" will be done, in which no order has to be obeyed, unless it is given in that worthy's name. Hence, when

she was at hand. She herself achieved her medical degree after an exceptionally brilliant university course, and she has called to her assistance a number of women who can take up the diverse details of the organising work. The time has not yet come to speak individually of those who are responsible for the well-being and care of the thousands of women who have come or are coming to France. It must suffice here to say that the distinguished lady now Chief Controller, who has her own definite status in the military administration in France, has left a great post in the world of science, and that the habit of accuracy of detail which she has acquired in scientific pursuits is proving no less valuable in her new sphere.

Each large centre or district in which the members of the Women's Army are working has its Area Controller. Next in rank come the Unit Administrators, and there are also grads like those of assistant Administrators whose duties correspond with those of a quartermaster. The "forewoman" is the equivalent of sergeant, for no actual military titles are employed. On the other hand, the device of a circle of laurel leaves surrounding the letters W.A.A.C., the badges of the Fleur de Lys and Tudor rose, indicative of rank, as well as of the buttons, are of official issue, and their use by people not entitled to wear them would be an offence. The administrators

influence the privacy that cannot be permitted on account of laundry limitations. Individual tastes for pretty surroundings soon assert themselves, and the different hats, holding from eight to sixteen beds each, may come out in rivalry as to window curtains or the creation of friezes of picture postcards. The mess-room had only bare tables and benches, and is perhaps the most barrack-like but of all, the sitting room but, with its stove, folding chair, writing-tables, books, magazines, and flowers, is of much more home-like character.

Each camp has its due complement of cooks. Army rations are drawn by the assistant administrator, and naturally much depends upon her as to the use made of them. In the diet-sheet of a particular camp, breakfast always includes either fried bacon, boiled ham, rissoles or mince, in addition to the tea, bread-and-butter, and preserves. Dinner always has either roast or boiled beef or a savoury stew, with bread or rice puddings, stewed fruit, or baked apples; while supper presented various possibilities in soup, Welsh rarebit, cheese, or tasty dishes, with tea. All the groceries supplied are of Army standard qualities and good bread, much whiter than at home, and sufficient sugar are regularly available.

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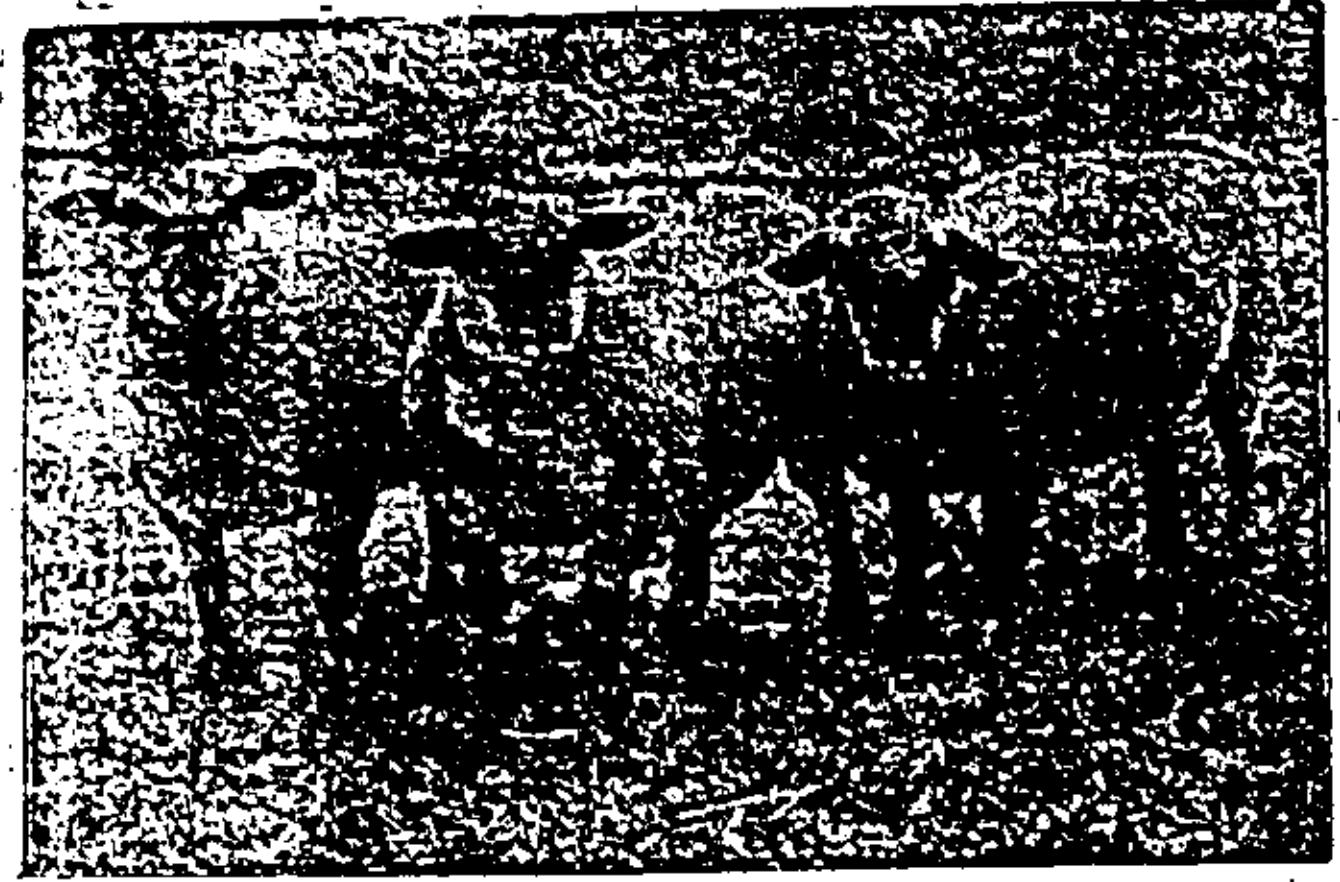
## "DRINKS ALL ROUND."

## A General on "Treating."

Bangalore, December 20.—General H. A. Iggleden, Commanding the Bangalore Brigade, to-day held a meeting of civil and military residents to discuss the question of "treating" in deference to the express wish of the Commander-in-Chief conveyed in the following circular:—

"The Commander-in-Chief is of opinion that it would be to the advantage of all were the practice of 'treating' at clubs and public places discontinued. He realises that there would be difficulties in this, but he thinks that they could be met by influencing public opinion to regard such a practice as peculiarly unworthy of the nation

# DAIRY FARM NEWS.



## OUR BUTCHERY DEPARTMENT

CAN

Supply Suitable Provisions for your

TABLE.

SEND FOR OUR PRICE LIST.

A SPECIALITY

for

SHIPPERS AND SHIPPING.

WE PUT UP

CORNED BEEF AND PORK

IN KEGS OR CASKS

FOR EXPORT OR STEAMERS' USE.

## DEATH OF MR. T. E. KEBBEL.

Journalist and Friend of Disraeli.

Mr. Thomas Edward Kebbel, the veteran journalist and author, and a close personal friend of Disraeli, died recently at Little Peasing, Chesham Bois, in his 91st year.

The third son of the Rev. Henry Kebbel, vicar of Wistow and Kirby, Leicestershire, he was educated at Merchant Taylors School, where he was a boarder, and at Oxford, first at Exeter College and afterwards at Lincoln, where he was an exhibitioner, and graduated with a second in "Greats" in 1849. He then came to London to read for the Bar, but difficulties intervened and it was not until 1862 that he was called by the Inner Temple. For many years he held the office of Receiver of Fines for the Treasury, to which he was appointed by Lord Beaconsfield, but journalism was his profession, and his introduction to it began in 1855 when he joined the press, an organ of the Tory Party, to the cause of which Mr. Kebbel remained a staunch adherent all his life. But he found journalism hard and unrewarding work, until in 1873 he joined the Standard, on the staff of which he continued as a political leader writer for many years. While writing mainly on politics he also wrote freely on sport and rural life, to which he was keenly attached from his boyhood; indeed he was always a countryman at heart. He was an occasional contributor to the Times which has published letters from him quite recently.

In politics he owed much to his training and direct inspiration to Disraeli, with whom he was on terms of confidential friendship. He was introduced to Disraeli in 1858, and from 1859 onwards he saw a great deal of him, visiting him constantly in London and at Hughenden, and getting to know him as intimately as was possible only to a very few. Lord Rowton told him that it was intended by Disraeli that Mr. Kebbel and Lord Barrington should write his Life, but written instructions to that effect were never discovered.

At one time Mr. Kebbel was a facile writer of Latin verse, and some of his translations of Tennyson have been published. A rather disastrous controversy into which he fell with H. A. J. Munro in Macmillan's Magazine is still remembered by those who care for such things. Mr. Kebbel had rashly criticised on the grounds of taste Munro's privately printed version of Gray's "Elegy" to which he preferred the old-fashioned rendering by Gilbert Wakefield. Munro's answer was characteristic and annihilating. After Kebbel had admired Wakefield's line, "Ad tumultu fauces ducit honoris iter," Munro showed that so far from representing Gray, it could only mean "the path of public office leads to jaws of a hillock."

Mr. Kebbel also did a good deal of biographical and historical work, including lives of Beaconsfield, Lord Derby, and Grubbe, a collection of Beaconsfield's speeches, "Essays on History and Politics," and history of Tory Administrations. A successful study of country life and ways was his Agricultural Labourer. He was no mean sportsman; his happiest reminiscences were those of hours spent with dog and gun. In 1916 he published an interesting volume of recollections, *The Battle of Life*, a record mostly of his early struggles, of his school and college days, and of sport in Leicestershire, Wiltshire, and elsewhere. It is a good picture of manners which have long passed away, and reminds one vividly in places of Thackeray. For instance, Mr. Kebbel was once "nabbed" by a living counterpart of Mr. Mose, of Curzon-street; he could remember old Merchant Taylor's School in Suffolk-lane with sympathy and gratitude; and he reproached himself, perhaps rather harshly, for not taking a better class at Oxford, although he had with Mark Twain.

## SHARE REPORT.

## COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

SELLING: 1A - SELLING: 2A - BUYING: 3A - NOMINAL

To-day's Close	STOCK.	Number of Shares	Par Value Up	Highest	Lowest	Highest to Date	Lowest to Date	Last Dividend and Date
b. \$625	Banks.	120,000	\$125 all	845 Sept.	785 May	820	545	Final div. of £2. 3/- & Bonus of £1; year end 31/12/17. Subject Income Tax, at Exch: 3/- Pending.
b. \$300	Marine Insurances.	10,000	\$200 59	427 Sept.	340 Jan.	426	290	Final of \$7 making \$25.50/1915, and interim of \$18 a/d 1916.
n. t115	Canton Ins. Office, Ld.	10,000	\$15 £5	180 April	145 Jan.	180	100	Final Div. of 15% mak. 30% for year eing 30/6/16 Paid 31/10/17
b. \$760	North China Ins. Co., Ld.	15,438	\$250 100	972 Aug.	760 Jan.	1605	730	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$10 making \$60.00 for 1915. Int. of \$30 for 1916 Paid, 26/4/17.
n. ex 73 \$205	Union Ins. St'ly of C'ton, Ld.	19,000	\$100 60	280 Dec.	200 Jan.	300	190	Final of \$15 for 1915, and interim \$3 for 1916. Paid 14/4/17.
b. \$126	Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ld...	20,000	\$100 20	163 Aug.	127 April	163	121	\$7 & \$3 bonus 1916. Paid 26/4/17.
b. \$310	China Fire Ins. Co., Ld. ...	8,000	\$250 50	420 Sept.	385 Jan.	420	290	\$27 for 1915. Paid 29/3/17.
b. \$78	H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ld...	20,000	\$50 all	104 Dec.	281 Mar.	137	70	Final Div. of \$5.00. Paid 29/9/17 making 20% for year end 20/6/17.
s. \$173	Douglas Steamship Co., Ld.	80,000	\$15 all	231 May	19 Dec.	24	17	\$1.25 for year ending 31/12/16 Paid 13/2/17.
sa. \$158	Indo-China (Combined Steam Naviga- tion Co., Ld....)	{ 60,000 60,000	£5 } all	172 Dec.	624 Jan.	241	119	Interim of 3/- on Pref. and 6/- on Def. Shares at Ex. 2/9/3 Payable 15/8/18.
b. \$333	Preferred Shipping.	68 Oct.	80 Dec.	186	87	87	84	Final of 5/- making 7/- for 1916 (Coupon 28). Paid 14/7/17.
n. 112-	Shell T'port & T'ing Co., Ld.	3,797,610	£1 all	94/6- June	75/ Jan.	120/-	86/6-	\$1.30 Div. and 30 cents bonus for year ending 30.4.17 Paid 30/5/17.
b. \$281	Star Ferry Company, Ld....	40,000	\$10 all	391/2 Oct.	23 July	41	28	\$12 for 1916. Paid 31/3/17.
b. & sa. \$90	Refineries.	20,000	\$100 all	134 Sept.	80 Jan.	146	82	\$5 for 1916. Paid 15/2/17.
n. 534	China S. Refining Co., Ld....	14,000	P.80 all	—	—	41	29	—
b. \$87	Malabon S. Refining Co., Ld.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
b. 38-	Mining.	1,600,000	£1 all	35/ April	30/- Dec.	40/-	26/-	Interim Div. of 1/- year end 30/6/17. Paid 15/5/17. (Coupon 9).
b. \$240	Kaile Mining Admin'nt Raub Australian Gold Min- ing Co., Ld.....	260,000	£1 all	4.40 Mar.	2.40 Jan.	3.35	1.70	1/2 for 1909
s. 30-	Tronox Mines Ltd. ....	160,000	£1 all	25/ Dec.	32/5 Mar.	42/6	25/6	1/2- 2nd interim making 2/- for a/c 1917. paid 7/7/17.
s. 23-	Ural Caspians .....	796,666	£1 all	43/ April	25/ Jan.	38/9	23/-	Final of 4/- making 5/- for a/c year ending 12/11/15 paid July 1915 G.50 Div. No. 36 Paid Sept. 1917. Dir. of \$6 & Bonus \$4 for 1917. Pending.
n. 27-	Oriental Con. Min: Co. Ltd.	429,890	G. \$10 all	—	—	—	—	Interim Div. of 1/- year end 30/6/17. Paid 15/5/17. (Coupon 9).
so. 496	Dock & Harv's, Etc.	60,000	\$50 all	82 Oct.	65 April	99	67	Interim Div. of \$3.50 for year ending 30/6/17. Paid 29/1/18.
b. \$180	H.K. & W. D. Co. Ld.....	60,000	\$50 all	90 Oct.	56 Mar.	135	78	Interim Div. of \$3.50 for year ending 30/6/17. Paid 29/1/18.
b. t.77	S'pai Dock & Eng. Co., Ld....	55,700	t.100 all	631/2 Sept.	49 July	95	59	Tls. 5 for year ending 30.4.17. Paid 28/7/17.
b. t.66	S'pai & H'kew W. Co., Ld.	36,000	t.100 all	100 Dec.	80 April	93	67	Tls. 5 for 1916. Paid 12/3/17.
b. t.90	Land, Hotels and Buildings.	20,000	\$50 all	124 Feb.	108 Dec.	118	94	\$3 for 1/2 year ending 30/6/17. Paid 1/9/17.
n. t.490	H'kong Hotel Co., Ld.....	50,000	\$100 all	114 Jan.	103 Dec.	1051/2	85	Final Div. of \$3.50 for year ending 31/12/16 Paid 29/1/18.
b. \$590	H'kong Land Investment Co.	150,000	\$10 all	71/4 Jan.	6 July	710	5.65	50 cents for 1916. Paid 12/2/17.
b. t.30	H'kong Estate & F. Co. Ltd.	6,000	\$50 30	44 Jan.	40 Sept.	38	33	\$2 for 1916. Paid 10/2/17.
b. t.70	K'long Land & B'ng Co., Ld.	78,000	t.50 all	97 Mar.	107 Dec.	107	74	Interim Div. of 5% making for 1917. Paid 27/8/17.
n. t.81	Shanghai Lands.....	—	—	681/2 Mar.	77 Dec.	90	69	Final Div. of \$3 making for year ending 31/12/17. Paid 29/1/18.
n. t.97	West Point Building Co., Ld.	12,600	\$50 all	103 Dec.	99 Jan.	103	89	\$7.00 for year ending 31/12/16 Paid 29/1/17.
n. t.170	H'kong Central Estates.....	10,000	\$100 all	150 July	117 Jan.	180	130	Tls. 20 for year ending 1.1.17. Paid 29/12/17.
n. t.65	Cotton N'ls.	20,000	t.50 all	168 July	113 Feb.	161	113	Tls. 12 for 1913. Paid 13/2/14.
n. t.122	Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ld.	75,000	t.10 all	901/2 Sept.	72 Jan.	81	63	Dividend of Tls. 6 for year ending 30.4.17. Paid 28/9/17.
n. t.44	Kung Yik .....	4,000	t.100 all	100 May	77 Jan.	136	81	Tls. 6 for 1913. Paid 26/3/14.
b. t.8	Oriental Cotton Spin. Co. Ltd.	20,000	t.50 all	—	—	8	43	7% a/c Pref. for 14 Months ending Dec 1915.
b. \$9	Yengtszeopu .....	178,000	t.5 all	63 Oct.	63 Dec.	49	3	60 cents for 1916. Paid 18/5/17.
b. \$350	Miscellaneous.	50,000	£1 all	111 Apr.	91 May	10.35	6.50	6% for year ending 28.2.06
b. \$750	China Forneco Company, Ld.	50,000	£5 all	3.65 Mar.	4.95 Oct.	4.90	3	70 cts. for 1916. Paid 23/2/17.
b. \$301	China Light, Power Co., Ld.	50,000	£1 all	35 Jan.	29 Dec.	41	20	\$2 for year ending 31/7/17. Paid 6/10/17.
b. & sa. \$760	Do. (Spec. shares) .....	125,000	£10 all	71 Jan.	10.15 Oct.	10.10	7.50	80 cts. for 1916. Paid 27/3/17.
b. \$48	Dairy Farm Company, Ld.	400,000	£7.50 all	11.20 Oct.	5.20 Jan.	12.10	6.75	\$3 for year 28/2/17. Paid 9/5/17.
b. \$1824	Green Island Cement Co. Ltd.	60,000	£10 all	45 Oct.	361/2 Feb.	55	43	Int. Div. \$2 for year 1917. Paid 21/8/17.
n. t.283	Hongkong Electric Co., Ld.	6,500	\$25 all	190 Dec.	183 Oct.	190	147	Interim Div. \$1 for 1917. Paid 24/8/17.
b. \$640	Hongkong Ice Co., Ld....	60,000	\$10 all	341 Dec.	25 Jan.	41	26	Int. Div. 9% at 2/3/-17-85 Cents. Paid 15/8/17.
b. t.141	Hongkong Ttramway Co., Ld.	325,000	5/- all	6 Oct.	5 Apr.	7.50	5.4	Tls. 1 for 1916. Paid 23/4/17.
s. t.48	Langkate .....	250,000	G. \$10 all	431/2 May	35 Mar.	40	12	70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.17. Paid 26/5/17.
s. t.51	Peak Tramway Co., Ld. (Old)	25,000	\$10 all	104 Mar.	9.30 June	10.25	8	35 cts. for year ending 31.5.16 Paid 20.8.17.
n. t.44	Steam Laundry Co., Ld....	20,000	5/- all	425 Jan.	3 June	4	3.00	\$1.25 per share for year ending 31.12.16. Paid 3/2/17.
n. t.12	Union Water-boat Co., Ld.	27,723	£7 all	18 Jan.	16 Dec.	17	12	70 cts. for 1916. Paid 29/5/17.
n. t.51	Watson and Co., Ld.....	90,000	\$10 all	7.10 Mar.	6.50 Oct.	7.70	51	50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new shares for year ending 30.6.14.
b. t.46	William Powell, Limited...	81,000	£7 all	6.90 Aug.	6 Dec.	7	5%	\$2 for 1916.
n. t.89	S. C. Morning Post .....	6,000	£25 all	28	28	29	28	\$1 for year end 31/5/17 Paid 15/6/17.
n. t.10	H'kong Steel Foundry Co. Ltd.	7,808	\$10 all	28	28	11		

